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FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG 745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL. NEW YORK, NY 10151			JONES, HEATHER RAE	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/085,192	Applicant(s) KUNII ET AL.
	Examiner HEATHER R. JONES	Art Unit 2621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 May 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-14, 16-27, 29-37 and 39-43 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-14, 16-27, 29-37 and 39-43 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 27 February 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed May 12, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Applicant argues that neither Ellis et al. nor Huang et al. disclose "establishing means for establishing preset information, when the portable information terminal apparatus is disconnected from the program information providing apparatus, for presetting a desired program to be recorded unattended based on the program information acquired by said acquiring means". The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Huang et al. discloses in Figs. 2 and 4 a process that the PDA goes through after it has been disconnected from the program information providing apparatus. In Fig. 4, step 401 it discloses that when a PDA or other portable computing device is turned on and the program is launched, software settings are initialized and loaded into the memory. Furthermore, in steps 414 and 415 the main electronic program guide is activated as can be seen from Fig. 5, from which a desired program to be recorded can be set. During this whole process, the PDA is not physically connected to the portable information terminal apparatus. Therefore, Huang et al. meets the claimed limitations and the rejection is maintained.

The Applicant argues that that Huang et al. fails to disclose "registering means for registering detailed information for designating the program information to be acquired by the acquiring means". The Examiner respectfully

disagrees. Huang et al. discloses in Figs. 4 and 5 registering the electronic program guide that provides information about the programs and allows the user to select from the list what they want to record. The electronic program guide can be seen in Fig. 5. Furthermore as can be seen from Fig. 4 the electronic program guide is updated according to the user scrolling through the list and according to time (col. 8, lines 1-30). Therefore, Huang et al. meets the claimed limitations and the rejection is maintained.

The Applicant argues that Ellis et al. fails to disclose "converting means for, based on a request from said information processing apparatus, retrieving said program information and said advertisement information from said storing means and then converting the retrieved information into data of a predetermined format compatible with said information processing apparatus". The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Ellis et al. discloses in col. 1, line 65 - col. 2, line 3 several ways the program information and the advertisement information can be sent to the information processing apparatus. It is well known in the art that the information would need to be converted to accommodate the receiving apparatus in order to be displayed correctly. Furthermore, in Fig. 2a processing circuitry 54 includes circuitry suitable for finding and transmitting the requested information to the information processing apparatus. Therefore, Ellis et al. meets the claimed limitations and the rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 9, 14, 16-20, and 22-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Huang et al. (U.S. Patent 6,437,836).

Regarding claim 9, Huang et al. discloses a portable information terminal apparatus connected to a recording/reproducing apparatus, the portable information terminal apparatus comprising: acquiring means for acquiring program about programs; displaying means for displaying the program information acquired by the acquiring means; establishing means for establishing preset information for presetting a desired program to be recorded unattended based on an operational input made by a user referring to the program information displayed by the displaying means; and transmitting means for transmitting to said information processing apparatus said preset information established by said establishing means (Figs.2 and 4; col. 3, lines 56-65); and registering means for registering detailed information for designating said program information to be acquired by said acquiring means; wherein said

displaying means further displays said detailed information registered by said registering means (Figs 1A and 4 – step 414).

Regarding claim 14, Huang et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 9, as well as disclosing storing means for storing said preset information established by said establishing means; and controlling means for controlling exchanges of information with said recording/reproducing apparatus; wherein said transmitting means transmits said preset information from said storing means to said recording/reproducing apparatus under control of said controlling means (Fig. 4).

Regarding claim 16, Huang et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 9 including that the detailed information includes any one of a region, a channel, and a user ID (Fig. 5).

Regarding claim 17, Huang et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 9 including that the registering means registers a plurality of items of said detailed information, and wherein said acquiring means acquires said program information corresponding to said plurality of items of said detailed information registered by said registering means (Fig. 4 – step 414).

Regarding claim 18, Huang et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 9 including that if said program information corresponding to said detailed information is acquired by said acquiring means, then said displaying means further displays a predetermined mark pointing to said detailed information (Figs. 4 and 5).

Regarding claim **19**, Huang et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 9 as well as disclosing controlling means for controlling exchanges of information with said recording/reproducing apparatus; and receiving means which, under control of said controlling means, receives from said recording/reproducing apparatus a message regarding preset status of said desired program as part of said preset information transmitted from said transmitting means; wherein said displaying means further displays a predetermined mark pointing to said detailed information based on said message received by said receiving means (Figs. 2, 4, and 5).

Regarding claim **20**, Huang et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 9 as well as the apparatus further comprising receiving means for receiving image data derived from conversion of said desired program, recorded by said recording/reproducing apparatus, into a predetermined file format; wherein said displaying means further displays said image data received by said receiving means (Figs. 2 and 4).

Regarding claim **22**, Huang et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 9 including a transmitting means transmits infrared rays modulated to represent a preset signal corresponding to said preset information (Fig. 2; col.4, line 62 - col. 5, line 9).

Regarding claim **23**, Huang et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 9 including that the transmitting means transmits

radio waves modulated to represent a preset signal corresponding to said preset information (col. 9, lines 12 -24).

Regarding claim 24, Huang et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 9 including that the transmitting means transmits said preset information over a network (Fig. 2; col. 4, line 62 – col. 5, line 9; col. 9, lines 12-24).

Regarding claim 25, Huang et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 9 as well as disclosing updating means for updating said preset information established by said establishing means (Fig. 4 - step 420).

Regarding claim 26, this is a method claim corresponding to the apparatus claim 9. Therefore, claim 26 is analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claim 9.

Regarding claim 27, this is a computer-readable medium claim corresponding to the apparatus claim 9. Therefore, claim 27 is analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claim 9.

4. Claims 29, 31-37, 39, 40, 42, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ellis et al. (U.S. Patent 6,898,762)

Regarding claim 29, Ellis et al. discloses a program information providing apparatus for providing program information about programs to an information processing apparatus over a network, said program information providing apparatus comprising: storing means for storing said program information and

advertisement information (Figs. 2a-2c; col. 5, lines 6-22); converting means for, based on a request from said information processing apparatus, retrieving said program information and said advertisement information from said storing means and then converting the retrieved information into data of a predetermined format compatible with said information processing apparatus (col. 1, line 65 - col. 2, line 3 - there are several ways to send the information which would all require different formatting); and providing means for providing said data converted by said converting means to said information processing apparatus over said network (col. 1, line 65 - col. 2, line 3).

Regarding claim 31, Ellis et al. discloses all the information as previously discussed with respect to claim 29, including that the storing means further stores user information about a user who owns said information processing apparatus (col. 19, line 64 – col. 20, line 16).

Regarding claim 32, Ellis et al. discloses all the information as previously discussed with respect to claim 29, including that the program information includes detailed program information associated with said program information, and wherein said advertisement information includes detailed advertisement information associated with said advertisement information (col. 19, line 64 - col. 20, line 16).

Regarding claim 33, Ellis et al. discloses all the information as previously discussed with respect to claims 29 and 32, including that the detailed program information includes either an indicator pointing to a location where further

information associated with said program information exists, or information about a reference to the associated information (col. 19, line 64 – col. 20, line 16).

Regarding claim 34, Ellis et al. discloses all the information as previously discussed with respect to claims 29 and 32, including that the detailed advertisement information includes either an indicator pointing to a location where further information associated with said advertisement information exists, or information about a reference to the associated information (col. 19, line 64 – col. 20, line 16).

Regarding claim 35, Ellis et al. discloses all the information as previously discussed with respect to claim 29 including that the advertisement information includes time limit information denoting a time limit (col. 10, lines 18-27 – advertisements directed to pay-per-view movies; col. 19, line 64 - col. 20, line 16 – targeted advertisements).

Regarding claim 36, this is a method claim corresponding to the apparatus claim 29. Therefore, claim 36 is analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claim 29.

Regarding claim 37, this is a computer-program storage medium claim corresponding to the apparatus claim 29. Therefore, claim 37 is analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claim 29.

Regarding claim 39, recording/reproducing apparatus connected to a portable information terminal apparatus, said recording/reproducing apparatus comprising: receiving means for receiving from said portable information terminal

apparatus preset information for presetting a desired program to be recorded unattended; and recording controlling means for controlling the unattended recording of said desired program based on said preset information received by said receiving means (Figs. 3 and 4), wherein the preset information is converted to a predetermined format compatible to with the recording/reproducing apparatus (col. 1, line 65 - col. 2, line 3 - several ways the program information and the advertisement information can be sent to the information processing apparatus. It is well known in the art that the information would need to be converted to accommodate the receiving apparatus in order to be displayed correctly. Furthermore, in Fig. 2a processing circuitry 54 includes circuitry suitable for finding and transmitting the requested information to the information processing apparatus.).

Regarding claim 40, Ellis et al. discloses all the information as previously discussed with respect to claim 39 including that the converting means for converting said desired program recorded by said recording controlling means into image data of a predetermined file format in response to a request from said portable information terminal apparatus; and transmitting means for transmitting said image data converted by said converting means to said portable information terminal apparatus (col. 1, line 65 - col. 2, line 3 - there are several ways to send the information which would all require different formatting).

Regarding claim 42, this is a method claim corresponding to the apparatus claim 39. Therefore, claim 42 is analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claim 39.

Regarding claim 43, this is a computer-program storage medium claim corresponding to the apparatus claim 39. Therefore, claim 43 is analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claim 39.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellis et al. (U.S. Patent 6,898,762) and in view of Huang et al. (U.S. Patent 6,437,836).

Regarding claim 1, Ellis et al. discloses an information processing system comprising a program information providing apparatus for providing program information about programs, and an information processing apparatus having recording and reproducing functions; wherein said program information providing apparatus includes: storing means for storing said program information (Fig. 1); and providing means for retrieving said program information from said storing means before providing the retrieved program information to the user's apparatus (Figs. 2a-2c; col. 5, lines 6-22); and wherein said information processing

apparatus includes: receiving means for receiving said preset information from the user's apparatus; and recording controlling means for controlling the unattended recording of said desired program based on said preset information received by said receiving means (col. 9, line 17 - col. 10, line 2). However, Ellis et al. fails to disclose a portable information terminal apparatus owned by a user, wherein the portable information terminal apparatus includes: acquiring means for acquiring said program information from said program information providing apparatus; establishing means for establishing preset information, when the portable information terminal apparatus is disconnected from the program information providing apparatus, for presetting a desired program to be recorded unattended based on said program information acquired by said acquiring means; and transmitting means for transmitting to said information processing apparatus said preset information established by said establishing means.

Referring to the Huang et al. reference, Huang et al. discloses a portable information terminal apparatus owned by a user, wherein the portable information terminal apparatus includes: acquiring means for acquiring said program information from said program information providing apparatus; establishing means for establishing preset information, when the portable information terminal apparatus is disconnected from the program information providing apparatus, for presetting a desired program to be recorded unattended based on said program information acquired by said acquiring means; and transmitting means for

transmitting to said information processing apparatus said preset information established by said establishing means (Figs.2 and 4; col. 3, lines 56-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the portable information terminal apparatus disclosed by Huang et al. to schedule recordings remotely with the program guide distribution system disclosed by Ellis et al. since Ellis et al. is able to send the program guides over the internet in order to allow the user to schedule any recordings they may have forgotten to when they were home, making the device more user-friendly.

Regarding claim 2, Ellis et al. in view of Huang et al. discloses all the limitations previously discussed with respect to claim 1 including that the program information providing apparatus further includes converting means for retrieving said program information from said storing means before converting the retrieved program information into data of a file format compatible with said portable information terminal apparatus; and wherein said providing means provides said data converted by said converting means to said portable information terminal apparatus (Ellis et al.: col. 1, line 65 - col. 2, line 3 - there are several ways to send the information which would all require different formatting).

Regarding claim 3, Ellis et al. in view of Huang et al. discloses all the limitations previously discussed with respect to claim 1 including that the aid portable information terminal apparatus further includes generating means for generating a preset signal corresponding to said preset information established

by said establishing means; and wherein said transmitting means transmits to said information processing apparatus infrared rays modulated to represent said preset signal generated by said generating means (Huang et al.: Fig. 2; col.4, line 62 - col. 5, line 9).

Regarding claim 4, Ellis et al. in view of Huang et al. discloses all the limitations previously discussed with respect to claim 1 including that the portable information terminal apparatus further includes generating means for generating a preset signal corresponding to said preset information established by said establishing means; and wherein said transmitting means transmits to said information processing apparatus radio waves modulated to represent said preset signal generated by said generating means (Huang et al.: col. 9, lines 12-24).

Regarding claim 5, Ellis et al. discloses an information processing system comprising a program information providing apparatus for providing program information about programs, and an information processing apparatus having recording and reproducing functions; wherein said program information providing apparatus includes: storing means for storing said program information and advertisement information (Fig. 1); and providing means for retrieving said program information and the advertisement information from said storing means before providing the retrieved program information to the user's apparatus (Figs. 2a-2c; col. 5, lines 6-22); and wherein said information processing apparatus includes: receiving means for receiving said preset information from the user's

apparatus; and recording controlling means for controlling the unattended recording of said desired program based on said preset information received by said receiving means (Figs. 5-8c - advertisement information is displayed along with the program information; col. 9, line 17 - col. 10, line 2). However, Ellis et al. fails to disclose a portable information terminal apparatus owned by a user, wherein the portable information terminal apparatus includes: acquiring means for acquiring said program information from said program information providing apparatus; establishing means for establishing preset information, when the portable information terminal apparatus is disconnected from the program information providing apparatus, for presetting a desired program to be recorded unattended based on said program information acquired by said acquiring means; and transmitting means for transmitting to said information processing apparatus said preset information established by said establishing means.

Referring to the Huang et al. reference, Huang et al. discloses a portable information terminal apparatus owned by a user, wherein the portable information terminal apparatus includes: acquiring means for acquiring said program information from said program information providing apparatus; establishing means for establishing preset information, when the portable information terminal apparatus is disconnected from the program information providing apparatus, for presetting a desired program to be recorded unattended based on said program information acquired by said acquiring means; and transmitting means for

transmitting to said information processing apparatus said preset information established by said establishing means (Figs.2 and 4; col. 3, lines 56-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the portable information terminal apparatus disclosed by Huang et al. to schedule recordings remotely with the program guide distribution system disclosed by Ellis et al. since Ellis et al. is able to send the program guides over the internet in order to allow the user to schedule any recordings they may have forgotten to when they were home, making the device more user-friendly.

Regarding claim 6, Ellis et al. in view of Huang et al. discloses all the limitations previously discussed with respect to claim 5 including that the program information providing apparatus further includes converting means for retrieving said program information and the advertisement information from said storing means before converting the retrieved program information into data of a file format compatible with said portable information terminal apparatus; and wherein said providing means provides said data converted by said converting means to said portable information terminal apparatus (Ellis et al.: col. 1, line 65 - col. 2, line 3 - there are several ways to send the information which would all require different formatting).

Regarding claim 7, Ellis et al. discloses an information processing system comprising an information processing apparatus which has recording and reproducing functions, which stores program information about programs and

which is owned by the user; wherein said program information providing apparatus includes: storing means for storing said program information and advertisement information (Fig. 1); and providing means for retrieving said program information and the advertisement information from said storing means before providing the retrieved program information to the user's apparatus (Figs. 2a-2c; col. 5, lines 6-22); and wherein said information processing apparatus includes: receiving means for receiving said preset information from the user's apparatus; and recording controlling means for controlling the unattended recording of said desired program based on said preset information received by said receiving means (Figs. 5-8c - advertisement information is displayed along with the program information; col. 9, line 17 - col. 10, line 2). However, Ellis et al. fails to disclose a portable information terminal apparatus owned by a user, wherein the portable information terminal apparatus includes: acquiring means for acquiring said program information from said information processing apparatus; establishing means for establishing preset information, when the portable information terminal apparatus is disconnected from the program information providing apparatus, for presetting a desired program to be recorded unattended based on said program information acquired by said acquiring means; and transmitting means for transmitting to said information processing apparatus said preset information established by said establishing means.

Referring to the Huang et al. reference, Huang et al. discloses a portable information terminal apparatus owned by a user, wherein the portable information

terminal apparatus includes: acquiring means for acquiring said program information from said information processing apparatus; establishing means for establishing preset information, when the portable information terminal apparatus is disconnected from the program information providing apparatus, for presetting a desired program to be recorded unattended based on said program information acquired by said acquiring means; and transmitting means for transmitting to said information processing apparatus said preset information established by said establishing means (Figs.2 and 4; col. 3, lines 56-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the portable information terminal apparatus disclosed by Huang et al. to schedule recordings remotely with the program guide distribution system disclosed by Ellis et al. since Ellis et al. is able to send the program guides over the internet in order to allow the user to schedule any recordings they may have forgotten to when they were home, making the device more user-friendly.

Regarding claim 8, Ellis et al. in view of Huang et al. discloses all the limitations previously discussed with respect to claim 7 including that the acquiring means further acquires said program information sent from another portable information terminal apparatus (Huang et al.: Fig. 2).

7. Claims 10-13 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang et al. as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Ellis et al. (U.S. Patent 6,898,762).

Regarding claim 10, Huang et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 9, but fails to disclose a judging means; wherein said program information includes detailed program information associated with advertisement information; wherein said judging means judges whether the program information acquired by said acquiring means is associated with said advertisement information; and wherein, if said judging means judges that said program information is not associated with said advertisement information, then said displaying means does not display said program information.

Referring to the Ellis et al. reference, Ellis et al. discloses a judging means; wherein said program information includes detailed program information associated with advertisement information; wherein said judging means judges whether the program information acquired by said acquiring means is associated with said advertisement information; and wherein, if said judging means judges that said program information is not associated with said advertisement information, then said displaying means does not display said program information (col. 10, lines 18-27 – advertisements directed to pay-per-view movies; col. 19, line 64 - col. 20, line 16 – targeted advertisements).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a judging means as disclosed by Ellis et al. in the portable information terminal apparatus disclosed by Huang et al. in order to target the advertisements to the user and the other programs.

Regarding claim **11**, Huang et al. in view of Ellis et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 9 and 10 including that the detailed program information includes either an indicator pointing to a location where further information associated with said program information exists, or information about reference to the associated information (Ellis et al.: col. 10, lines 18-27 – advertisements directed to pay-per-view movies; col. 19, line 64 - col. 20, line 16 – targeted advertisements).

Regarding claim **12**, Huang et al. in view of Ellis et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 9 and 10 including that the advertisement information includes detailed advertisement information associated with said advertisement information; and wherein said detailed advertisement information includes either an indicator pointing to a location where further information associated with said advertisement information exists, or information about a reference to the associated information (Ellis et al.: col. 10, lines 18-27 – advertisements directed to pay-per-view movies; col. 19, line 64 - col. 20, line 16 – targeted advertisements).

Regarding claim **13**, Huang et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 9, but fails to disclose a judging means and updating means; wherein said program information is associated with advertisement information; wherein said advertisement information includes time limit information denoting a time limit; wherein said judging means judges whether said time limit denoted by said time limit information in said

advertisement information has expired; and wherein said updating means updates said program information based on the judgment by said judging means.

Referring to the Ellis et al. reference, Ellis et al. discloses a judging means and updating means; wherein said program information is associated with advertisement information; wherein said advertisement information includes time limit information denoting a time limit; wherein said judging means judges whether said time limit denoted by said time limit information in said advertisement information has expired; and wherein said updating means updates said program information based on the judgment by said judging means (col. 10, lines 18-27 – advertisements directed to pay-per-view movies; col. 19, line 64 - col. 20, line 16 – targeted advertisements).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a judging means as disclosed by Ellis et al. in the portable information terminal apparatus disclosed by Huang et al. in order to target the advertisements to the user and the other programs.

Regarding claim 21, Huang et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 9, but fails to disclose a managing means for managing a schedule list in which to register what is scheduled by said user; judging means for judging whether or not to write said preset information established by said establishing means to said schedule list managed by said managing means; and writing means which, based on the judgment by said judging means, writes said preset information established by said establishing

means to said schedule list managed by said managing means; wherein said displaying means further displays said schedule list including said preset information written by said writing means.

Referring to the Ellis et al. reference, Ellis et al. discloses a managing means for managing a schedule list in which to register what is scheduled by said user; judging means for judging whether or not to write said preset information established by said establishing means to said schedule list managed by said managing means; and writing means which, based on the judgment by said judging means, writes said preset information established by said establishing means to said schedule list managed by said managing means; wherein said displaying means further displays said schedule list including said preset information written by said writing means (col. 9, line 17 – col. 10, line 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a judging means as disclosed by Ellis et al. in the portable information terminal apparatus disclosed by Huang et al. in order to properly schedule programs for recording so there is no overlapping in scheduled recording times.

8. Claims 30 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellis et al. as applied to claim 29 above.

Regarding claim 30, Ellis et al. discloses all the information as previously discussed with respect to claim 29, but fails to disclose a charging means for calculating a fee for inserting said advertisement information and charging said

fee on a sponsor of said advertisement information. Official Notice is taken that it is well known to charge the sponsor for advertising. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have charged the sponsor a fee for advertising in order for the distribution facility to make money to continue providing program information.

Regarding claim 41, Ellis et al. discloses all the information as previously discussed with respect to claim 39 but fails to disclose a transmitting means for transmitting to said portable information terminal apparatus a message regarding preset status of said desired program as part of said preset information received by said receiving means. Official Notice is taken that it is well known to notify the user of the recording status and any conflicts. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to alert the user regarding the recording status to allow the user to make different recording arrangements if necessary.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HEATHER R. JONES whose telephone number is (571)272-7368. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Thurs.: 7:00 am - 4:30 pm, and every other Fri.: 7:00 am - 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on 571-272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

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